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CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Ag- | result. ricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no recumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15, 1892.

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FOR 1893

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The beautiful NATIONAL TRIBUNE CAL-ENDAR for 1893 is now ready to send out, and we know the news will be pleasant te all the veterans and their families. It has the days of the month marked by the glorious old Corps badges, in their bright, familiar colors, and makes a splendid ornament for the sitting-room, office, or shop, It is the bandsomest Calendar on the market, and prized by every old soldier. Its borders are ornamented with colored representations of the G.A.R., S. of V., W.R.C., and army badges. Sent to any address, securely packed in a stout pasteboard tube, and postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Five for \$1. Sent as a premium for two new sub-

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CHRISTMAS EPESENTS. The attention of our readers is called to a

full line of holiday specialties, offered on another page.

We have so shaped our premium list for the last few weeks as to meet the demands of our subscribers at this season. Our line of goods is so extensive that a single page will not contain all the offers; we therefore change the matter from week to week, and we recommend that this part of the paper be saved for future reference. This will be found profitable, even if a complete file is not kept.

At this time, when there is special intercet in heliday goods, it will be found worth while to look over back numbers of the premium page for the past month.

We have a catalog of our premiums, which will be sent free upon application. It is a 32page pamphlet, embracing selections of the most popular watches, jewelry, and general household goods, taken from our weekly premium list.

Our patrons who intend to order anything between now and Jan. 1 will do us a favor to send for what they want at the earliest possible moment, on account of the rush of business as the year draws to a close.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND. The following additional subscriptions have been received since our last report: Chas, P. Crew, Nat. Mil. Home, Kan .... \$1 Wm. F. Etliott, DeKalb, Ill. .... Custer Post, G.A.R. Tacoma, Wash...... Interest on investment to June 30, 1892.. 175 06 Interest on investment to Sept. 1, 1892.. 178 27

Previously acknowledged...... 12,997 27

...\$13,358 64

PRESIDENT HARRISON did not make his comparison of the growth of the wealth of the country from 1860 to 1890 as strong as he might have done, had he referred to the dured for an instant. fact that in the estimate of \$16,159,616,068, as the National wealth in 1860, there was in cluded the value of 3,953,524 persons held as slaves. Estimating these to have an average selling price of \$300 each, would make a deduction of \$1,186,057,200 from the total reported wealth of 1860.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE.

Congress opens with the usual number of propositions to abolish the obsolete College of Electors, and elect the President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people. Representative Springer, of Illinois, is pushing a proposition, formulated by himself, quite strongly, and Representative De Armond, of Missouri, has constructed another proposition, embodying the best points of number which have been presented. It is understood that this latter meets with the approval of the House Committee on Elections, and with some modifications will probably be presented to the House, and

Both these propose that the people of each State vote directly for the President and Vice-President, that the vote be counted at the State Capitals, and be certified to Congress, which will canvass it and declare the

One of the peculiar features of Mr. Springer's plan is that it proposes also to change Congressional elections, by making the term of Representatives three years, and begin on the 1st of January following the election. Mr. De Armend's plan contains the proviso that no man can be elected Presi-ENTERED AT THE WARNINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER. dent while serving in that office.

Whatever may be thought of the theoret-

ical wisdom of these plans, there is small chance of the success of either of them, for the reason that the Republicans are not likely to favor any scheme by which their opponents can decide the election by piling up any majorities needed in such States as Texas, Alabama, Georgia and Kentucky. And preponderant as the Democracy is in the country to-day, it still lacks sufficient strength to insure the adoption of a constitutional amendment. Such an amendment must first be "proposed" by two-thirds of both Honses of Congress, and then be By a clubbing arrangement with The adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths American Agriculturist, the leading farmers' of the States. There would be little trouble paper in the country, we are enabled to offer | in getting two-thirds of the votes of the the two for little more than the price of one. House, but it is very unlikely that 59 Sena-Subscribed for separately, the two papers | tors could be gotten to vote for it. If they did, the next trouble would be in getting ratification by the requisite number of Legislatures. As there are 44 States, it would require the votes of 33 Legislatures to adopt an amendment. The Democrats control 21 Legislatures, the Populists 2, the Republicans 14, and there are seven regarded as doubtful. If the Democrats should get all the doubtful Legislatures they would still lack five, and the voting of the Populists with them would still leave them three Legislatures short. So, it will be seen that the amendment would have no chance of success unless it was given a thoroughly non-partisan character, which is not for a

## THE NEW YORK WORLD'S PLAN.

The New York World, which aims to lead the Northern wing of the assault on pensions, delivers its plan of campaign thus: The pension list needs to be made a roll of honor. The Treasury needs to be saved from bank-

A pension roll of a million names 27 years after the close of the war is self-evidently swollen by fraud and increased by non-deservers.

To tax this country \$200,000,000 a year for pensions is to impose an unjustifiable burden upon the people, and to render pence more costly than war. Justice alike to deserving veterans and to the terpayers requires that the pension list be carefully sc. atinized and purged of fraud and unworthness. A commission might be appointed for each State or agency to take proof as to every name added within the past 10 years. Some means must be adopted to correct an abuse of the noble sentiment of patriotism which has become intolerable. The pension-roll is a roll of honor, in spite

of the slanders of the soldier-hating craw, who strive to dishonor the much-deserving men and women upon it. These men and women honor the roll by being on it, and the Nation honors itself by placing them

The Treasury does not need to be saved from bankruptcy. It is in no danger of bankruptey, and not likely to be.

"A nension-roll of 1,000,000 names 27 years after the close of the war" is not "selfevidently swollen by fraud." Far from it. It is merely what could be naturally expected from a war in which 2,000,000 soldiers fought, which lasted four years, and counted over 2,000 battles and nearly 500.-000 men killed and died of disease. Compared to other wars, 1,000,000 pensioners is a small proportion at this distance from the war. We challenge the World to make a comparison with other wars and the pen-

sions granted on account of the same. The World undoubtedly approves of havng paid the money-lenders approximately \$200,000,000 a year in principal and in terest from 1866 to 1872. Yet this was done by scarcely one-third of our present population. and who did not have even that proportion of our present wealth. If the 25,000,000 people of the North could pay the moneylenders \$140,000,000 a year in gold for interest, besides millions more of principal, certainly the 65,000,000 people in the United States at present can well afford to pay \$165,000,000 a year for a few years to discharge the Nation's debt of honor to that class of creditors who gave the country in-

The World's suggestion of local "commissions" to scrutinize the pension lists is favorite scheme of the soldier-haters. We have repeatedly discussed it in these columns. It simply means that everywhere there will be little political juntas of the dominant party, who will hold rods of iron over the pensioners, and make their pensions be dependent upon the will of the local political bosses. The thing is not to be en-

finitely more than the bondaolders lent it.

THE habit of saving is growing rapidly with our people, and the need of undoubtedly safe savings banks becomes constantly greater. Congress should lose no time in inaugurating the postal-savings bank system

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES. At the close of the war the National debt

was \$2,773,236,173.

The burden of payment of interest and principal of this rested almost wholly upon the 25,000,000 people in the loyal part of the country. The rebellious section was utterly bankrupt, and hardly any pretense was made of collecting revenue from it, the taxes being arranged so as to fall almost wholly upon the people of the North. An immense proportion of these taxes was paid by the ex-volunteers who returned to their homes and became the backbone of the wage-earners and wealth-producers of the

In the seven years immediately succeeding the war the annual payments of interest on the debt were as follows:

\$133,067,625 143,781,592 140,494,046 130,694,243 129,235,498 125,576,566 117,357,840 920,207,410 In those seven years they paid off

of the principal of the debt ....... 538,752,180 Total payment in seven years, \$1,458,960,590 This makes an average payment to the money-lenders of \$236.994.370

Let it be strictly kept in mind that every cent of this was paid IN GOLD, and by about one-third of our present population, who had already undergone the expense of a long and exhausting war.

The 1,500,000 ex-volunteers then alive cheerfully submitted to the most onerous taxation in order to satisfy the demands of the money-lenders. They paid direct taxes on everything that they or their families ate or wore; everything in their homes or on their farms was taxed. They paid taxes upon their business, on the notes they gave, on the deeds for their farms and houses, on the photographs taken of their wives and babies, on the railroad tickets they bought when they went to visit the old folks, on the very clothes that they wore. Everything in heir little homes was taxed, from the matches with which they lighted their fires in the morning to the soothing sirup with which they quieted their babies at midnight.

By this means the money-lenders were paid every cent that they could claim was due them.

Think of these facts in the face of the clamor which is being made against the Nation's paying \$160,000,000, or thereabouts, a year for a few years, in order to discharge its sacred indebtedness to the men to whom owes everything.

The bondholders were given a seat at the first table, without regard to the Nation's financial condition, and fed fat, though every home in the country was stinted to

What injustice and ingratitude to now deny the veterans a place at the last table when the country is overflowing with

SONS OF VETERANS INSURANCE. Elsewhere in this week's paper will be found an admirable article on insurance in

the Sons of Veterans, by S. Jay Crumbine, M. D., of Dodge City, Kan., Surgeon of the Kansas Division, S. of V., and one of the Committee appointed according to the order of the last National Encampment to consider and report upon a plan of insurance for the Order. The article sets forth the reasons in favor of such a system very clearly and strongly, and we commend its careful reading by all brothers.

to be well insured against sickness and death. This is constantly being regarded more and more as one of the prime duties of life. The more intelligent and thoughtful men become the more clearly they see the need of making some provision against misfortunes to which all are liable,

no better basis for such insurance than that the membership is lower than can be found in any other Order, the physical condition of the membership must be high, both from the youth of the members and the fact that they are the offspring of men above the average in mental and physical stamina. Consequently a much lower rate for insurance can be made than in any other organization and yet yield a profit to the Order.

We want to see an active interest taken in this matter by all Sons of Veterans, and a good plan formulated and adopted by the next National Encampment.

HAVE the radical tariff reductionists marked the fatal cross on Speaker Crisp's door? There are ominous signs in the political sky. At the Tariff Reform banquet in New York there was considerable very pointed talk about leaders who "paltered," 'dallied," "trimmed," "sugar-coated protection," etc. Speaker Crisp, who was present, was not asked to speak, though he had already prepared his speech and given it out to the newspapers. He finally left the banquet hall in a huff. Now we have the authority of "Col." Jones, of the St. Louis Republic-not very good authority on most things, by the way-that Cleveland has said distinctly that he does not desire the re-election of Crisp as Speaker. Is Georgia, with her 80,000 majority, going to submit calmly

ENGLAND has asked for an extension of time in preparing her Bering Sea case. Evidently she has run against some facts she was not prepared for.

THE Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that a County Attorney need necessarily be a lawyer. The suffering public knows this by long experience.

EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Would you write on the subject, what branches should be taught in our public schools. B. H. SCOTT,

Co. C. 105th Pa., Shady Plain, Pa. We have very decided ideas as to what should be taught in the public schools. We believe that the purpose of these institutions is to fit pupils for the duties of life, and that the education given in them should be of that kind which will best prepare men and women for success in the callings they will have to follow.

The child's mind should first be prepared by thorough grounding in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. These lessons can be so arranged as to incidentally teach morals and patriotism. Much of the reading should be of history of the United States, much of it of selections descriptive of moral and patriotic deeds. Foreign history should be taught sufficiently to give the pupils a general idea of the course of events in other countries, but there should be much more of Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, and less of Napoleon, Wellington, Henry VIII., Elizabeth and Louis XIV. than there now is.

There should be the same course with geography. The pupils should be given very clear general idea of foreign countries, but a more minute and exact knowledge of our own country than they now receive. For example, they ought to know that the Hoang-Ho is one of the principal rivers of China, but be made throughly acquainted

As the pupils advance they should be taught the elements of physiology, chemistry, physics, and drawing. They cannot be taught too thoroughly in these branches, bewill aid to preserve their health and bodily and lay out their work.

If they could have some instruction in

history and geography.

THE present session of Congress can find no better or more pressing work for its hands to do than the enactment of proper temperance legislation for the District of Columbia. The courts have so wrecked that which is on the statute books that about the only control that there is of the liquor traffic in Washington is in the will of the three Commissioners, as expressed by the police and other subordinates. The Commissioners can refuse licenses to such dealers as do not conform to police regulations, or take away those already granted. This is about all. It is almost hopeless, however, to expect Congress to devote the necessary time to a proper amendment of the laws. The whole body of laws of the District is a wretched muddle, beginning with a The simple facts are that every man ought | batch of obsolete and absurd statutes running back to the foundation of the Colony of Maryland, and supplemented by incomplete, inoperative, and botchy legislation passed from year to year by Congress. Lawvers and citizens have striven in vain for decades to get Congress to order a revision and codification of the laws, so as to put the As Dr. Crumbine well says, there can be District abreast of other communities in this respect. But the District never seems to found in the Sons of Veterans. The age of have legal rights which a Congressman is

THERE is a strong drift of sentiment in favor of Comrade S. S. Yoder for Commisioner of Pensions. He has peculiar fit ness for the position. He saw a great deal of service during the war, serving for two years as an enlisted man, and afterward as a commissioned officer. After the war he graduated in medicine, and for 18 years was a very successful physician. The popularity among his neighbors resulting from this led to his election as Probate Judge of Allen County, O., which position he held for four years, and then resigned to take the seat to which he had been elected in the 50th Conress. He was re-elected to the 51st Conress, and then was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives for the 52d Congress, which position he still holds. During his terms in Congress he was a hardworking member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. This record explains what we have said about his "exceptional fit ess." Two-years' service as a private soldier, one year as an officer, 18 years as a practicing physician, four years on the bench as a Judge, examining and deciding points of law, and four years a member of the committee which was engaged in a coninual study of the pension system, and which formulated and secured the passage of much of the pension legislation now on the statute-books, form a most exceptional experience to fit a man for the duties of Commissioner of Pensions. Comrade Yoder is now Commander-in-Chief of the Union Veterans' Union.

Kolb's nerve was not equal to the strain of inaugurating himself and setting up rival Government in Alabama. He hasn't the stuff in him for a genuine reformer for spices, the jams, and the the latitude of Alabama.

HELP IN THE FIGHT.

The fight against pensions is now on, and will continue to grow in vigor and bitterness every day. Every veteran and friend of a veteran is deeply interested in if not for himself, then for whom he knows are deserving and whose interests are sorely endangered. The best way to aid in the fight for justice is in extending the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only firm, reliable champion the veterans have among the great papers of the country No matter how friendly some of the other papers may be, they have other inter ests which they regard as paramount to to those of the ex-soldiers. On the other hand THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE regards the interests of the soldiers as superior to all others, and fights only for them. The more subscribers it has the more weight it will have in the fight, and the best way to help win the fight is by swelling its subscription roll. Let every veteran look earnestly to

CONSIDERABLE stir was created in the

Capitol last week by the reception of Secretary of State Foster's reply to the Senate's request as to the condition of the treaty of 1819 with Great Britain, by which it was agreed that each country should only maintain one war vessel on the great lakes, and this not to exceed 100 tons burden, and with the Mississippi River and all its tribu- carry not more than six 18-pound guns. Secretary Foster's reply was a long history of the negotiations in regard to the treaty and the proceedings since under it. He said still binding, yet we have on the lakes the cause they will be of the greatest use to war-vessel Michigan, of 498 tons and carrythem in after life-physiology, because it ing two eight-inch guns, besides some smaller cannon. In addition we have three vigor: chemistry and physics, because these | Revenue cutters, each armed with two threewill teach them the nature of the things inch rifles. Great Britain has no warthey will have to deal with in any occupa- vessels in those waters. The Secretary tion they may follow, and drawing, because advocated the abrogation of the treaty. it will enable them to express their ideas | Some of the Senators in conversation thought this abrogation would be unwise, as it would allow Great Britain to concentrate a the use of tools and general methods of con- | fleet of light vessels on the lakes in the event struction it would be very advantageous. A of possible war, which would have a numchild that is taught to use his or her hands | ber of thriving cities at their mercy. Others to calculate and plan, has been given a good | took the view that the treaty was obsolete in every way and that its abrogation could This much for a general education. As do no harm. In the event of war we would the pupil grows older he or she should be led at once so completely possess ourselves of into special lines, in the direction in which | the Canadian border, and lines of commuhe or she expects to make his or her life- nication through the St. Lawrence, the Welland Canal, the St. Clair River, and the To recapitulate: We believe that in ad- Sault Ste. Marie that Great Britain's gundition to the usual branches of a general boats could do nothing, except surrender. education there should be much more of She would not dare to send them into such American history and geography and of a trap. This is the most sensible view. We the practical sciences taught than at pres- would have every British vessel on the lakes ent, and less of Greek and Latin and foreign | -no matter in what waters she might becompletely cut off from support, coal, and other supplies, and wholly in our power within 24 hours after war should be de-

It might cost \$10,000,000 to publish the pension lists, with amounts of arrearages paid, and other interesting particulars, and to proceed systematically thereafter, with the process of weeding out undeserving pensioners from the deservers. whom the country delights to help. Well, what if it should? The task would be a herculean one; but not impossible. The saving to the country would probably amount to \$100,000,000 per year .-Philadelphia Record.

Anything in the world to keep money away from pensioners, Mr. Record. You would prefer-doubtless much prefer-to give \$10,000,000 to a gang of political boodlers to do a piece of useless work, rather than spend it in paying the Nation's just debts to those who saved its life. What the Record calls "saving the country \$100,000,000 a year." means really robbing the men and women to whom it is owed out of that

REPRESENTATIVE STONE, of Kentucky, is one of those unhappy men who are always hostile to any project looking to the benefit of the country. He objected even to printing in the Record the memorial of the New Orleans Nicaragua Canal Convention, lest that might be construed into a Government approval of the enterprise.

Ir must be discouraging to invalids of nodest means to learn that Jay Gould hired the best doctor he could find at a salary of \$40,000 a year to devote himself exclusively to him, and yet he died in what should have been the prime of life.

THE International Silver Convention is still making no progress very rapidly. England is the main cause of difficulty. She wants something done in the interest of India, but she wants the whole cost of doing it to fall on the United States and the Latin

TRIBUNETS.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

The Reverend Mr. Harps-You know, my friend, that it rains alike on the just and on Old Flint-I don't know about that, Parson. It strikes me that it rains on the just, largely; the unjust usually have the just's umbrellas.

A TERRIBLE PENALTY. Judge (to debased wretch)-Your crime is so

of you. Debased Wretch (defiantly) -Well, den, hang me, if you wanter. I don't care, Judge (in a tone with ice down its back)-Do not imagine that you are going to escape so

of a country railway station, and may God have mercy on your soul! Debased Wretch (gurgling)-Ug-ug! Gugg-g- (Falls dead.)

be confined for two weeks in the waiting-room

THEY WERE MAKING CHRISTMAS MINCEMEAT. He (reflectively)-Well, this ought to make good mince pies. Think of the things that have gone into it-the fruits, the liquors, the

"Damns," said his wife, softly.

PERSONAL.

Gan. O. O. Howard, the one-armed Commander of the Department of the East, returned last week from his European tour. The General was on the steamer Spree when she became disabled by the breaking of her shaft in mid-ocean, and had to be towed back to Queenstown. The ship was left at the mercy of the waves for two days in a gale, as she had no sails, and the shaft being broken could not be saved by the prayers of those on board, among whom was the Evangelist Moody. The General's account of the affair is quite thrilling. Mr. Moody asked the General to organize a religious service in the cabin, and he asked the Captain's permission to do so, and was told "Most certainly; I am that kind too." Everybody on board the nearly-sinking vessel responded to the call of Gen. Howard, and he says it was the most impressive religious service he ever attended. Jews, Catholics, Presbyterians, and all others forgot all about denominations, there being no room for them at such an hour. Mr. Moody read the 91st and 107th Psalms, and a Gernan translated it line by line to his countrymen. Several heartfelt prayers were offered by others, and nearly everybody on board, especially Gen. Howard, believes that the vessel and everybody on board (except one man, who got frightened so badly that he jumped overboard and was drowned) was saved in answer to these petitions.

Early in 1864 the steamer John T. Buffington was sunk in the Missouri River, near Rockport, Mo. It was a large Government boat, engaged then in carrying supplies to Union soldiers at the outposts. It was sunk by Bill Anderson's guerrilla band, and of all the 40 or 50 people on board there was not a survivor. Many expeditions have been formed and much money spent to find the boat for the treasure that was in it, but they all failed. While ratiroud contractors were blasting on shore, an nmense piece of rock made a hole in a sandbar 100 yards out in the stream. A party went into what proved to be the old hulk and found half a dozen skeletons. Two small kegs of gold were found, and a great many cases of whisky. Only the forward compariment was examined. The after part of the vessel will be entered by the discoverers. Much gold and more whisky and guns are expected

The late "Sunset" Cox once delivered a political speech in a country opera-house, where his wife, by whom he was always accompanied on these occasions, was tucked away in one of the stage boxes. After the oration Mr. Cox approached her, smiling. "Ah! there you are," a bystander heard that both countries regarded the treaty as him say. "I've been wondering all the evening where you were. I never thought of looking here, and yet I've heard of Box and Cox before, too."

Col. A. C. Buell, the "Cannoneer," has been visiting Pittsburg, Pa., recently, and telling the reporters what he knows about shipbullding and the policy the Democratic party will adopt toward the new navy. He said: "There is not the slightest foundation for the generally-circulated reports that the armor-plate contracts of the Carnegie Steel Company are to be annulled. The fact is that while the Homestoad works were practically suspended until a month ago, the company is now carrying out its contracts with greater rapidity and efficiency than it ever did before. The same is true the Bethlehem works, and the Government is ground for alarm lest under a Democratic Administration progress toward equipping a navy will be retarded. Thirty-one ships have been provided for by Democratic Houses, and I feel no apprehension that, with the Democracy in full control, there will be any cessation of the work. It was under a Democratic Government that the great foundry at Bethlehem was started, during the term of office of Secretary Whitney, in 1886. Gen. Tracy's contract with the Carnegie Company, which resulted in the erection of the armor-plate mills at Homestead, was a continuation of the same policy, and was intended to build up another great establishment and prevent monopoly in this line of Government work." Col. Buell is the Chief Civil Engineer of the Cramp Shipyard, in Philadelphia, and is about as well posted on matters pertaining to the building of war-ships as any man in the country.

Mr. E. E. Williamson, of Wollaston, Mass., has a document of rare worth in the form of Gen. Grant's report to the President at the close of the rebellion. The report was signed by Gen. Grant's own hand; and has also some other autographic expressions. Doubtless there are few such documents in exist-

A call has been issued by Henry Hitchcock, Chas. Parsons, Chas. H. Gleason, James G. Butler, Smith P. Gault, and Henry Feurbach for a meeting on Friday evening, Dec. 9, at the residence of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, 912 Garrison avenue, St. Louis, Mo., to secure possession of the Sherman homestead from its present owner, C. F. Drew, the purpose being to turn the building into a headquarters of the recently-organized Sherman Memorial Society, which is composed of representatives from the Loyal Legion and the various G.A.R. Posts of St. Louis It is proposed to refurnish the historic residence with the General's furniture from members of the family, and to add relies from other

Col. Augustus Choate Hamlin, whose vindication of the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville we publish in this week's issue, is Past Department Commander, G.A.R., of Maine, and was born in that State in 1829, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1851 and in medicine at Harvard in 1855. In April, 1861' raised a company of infantry at his own expense, and joined, as Assistant Surgeon, the 2d Ma., the first to leave the State in May, 1861. He participated as a volunteer with the 1st Mass, and 12th N. Y. at Blackburn's Ford, and with the 2d Me. at Bull Run and Yorktown, April, 1862, he was appointed Brigade Surgeon, and assigned to Fremont in western Virginia, where he participated in the combats in the Shenandoah Valley, and those of Pope's campaign, ending at the Second Bull Run. In the formation of the Eleventh Corps he was selected Medical Director, and remained with the orps until February, 1863, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Inspector, U.S.A., and assigned to the supervision of the Hospital Department in Washington. In July, 1863, he was ordered as Medical Inspector of the Army of the South, and remained with it until after the fall of Fort Wagner. He then returned to his former duties in Washington, where he remained until December, 1864, when he was ordered as Medical Inspector of the Armies of the Southwest, under the command of Gen. George H. Thomas, with whom he remained until mustered out in November, 1865. In 1878 he was made Chevaller of the Order of St. Anne by the late Emperor of Russia for attention to Russian officers in 1864 and 1878. He was twice elected Mayor of Bangor by the largest majorities ever given in the city. He was many times elected Commander of Post 12, and was elected Department Commander of Maine in 1879. He was Commissioner of Maine at the Yorktown Centennial celebration in 1881, and Surgeon-General of the State from 1882 to 1886. He is a member of several scientific societies in this country and in Europe. The cause of his death is unknown. He retired at He was at the head of the Pension Committee of | night as well as usual, and was found dead in bed in he G.A.R. during Gen, Palmer's administration,

One of the most prominent candidates for the Speakership of the Michigan House of Representatives is Col. John D. Sumner, of Kalamazoo. Col. Sumper was born in Franklin County, N. Y., in 1842, but was taken to Michigan when only a year old, and has since lived in Kalamazoo County. At the beginning of the war he was about to enter the Michigan University, but he enlisted as a private | pensioner, receiving \$12 per month, and leaves a in Co. F. 8th Mich., in September, 1861, and served through the war. He was promoted successively to First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Adjutant, Captain, and Lieutenant-Colonel | G of the 16th Mich. After serving six mouths he of the 30th Mich. He was wounded at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862, and again at the battle of Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864. At the age of 22 he was appointed President of a general court-martial by Maj.-Gen. Pope, being the youngest officer of the court. Col. Sumner first began his political career in 1873, when he was elected village Treasurer of Kalamazco. In 1880 he was elected Sheriff of Kalamazoo County, and served one term. In 1883 he was chosen Assistant Secretary monstrous that I propose making an example of the Senate of that State, and unanimously reelected in 1885. This service qualifies him in point of experience for the Speakership in as great a degree as that of any other member-elect of the House. As soon as it became known that Col. Summer had been elected to the House, he was the recipient of numerous letters and personal solicitaeasily as that, young man; I sentence you to | tions from persons of note and well-posted in State matters, urging him to work for the Speakership, and pledging him their hearty support. Experience in legislative matters and a cool head being the main requisite of the Speakership, Col. Sum- | for five years. per possesses that knowledge, experience and impartiality to such a degree that the business of the House would be dispatched with promptness and the sessions largely shortened.

Daniel H. Chandler, of Portland, Me., who, in 1863, had one of the best military bands in the United States service, and who is one of the oldest bandmasters in the country, lies seriously iil. In good deal of a musical reformer in his day.

MUSTERED OUT.

If those who send obituary notices would fol-low the form used below it would insure immediate appearance in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE! WEEKS.-Near Los Gatos, Cal., Nov. 3, Mandred Weeks, Major, 2d Ohio Cav., aged 61. He entered the service in September, 1861, as Second Lieutenant, and was mustered out in September 1865, having a Major's commission. He saw his first service near Fort Scott, Kan., but was soon steered. The General believes that the vessel was | transferred with his regiment to Sheridan's command in Virginia. His ability was early recognized. and during his service did duty at times as Adjutant, Aid, Recruiting Officer, Judge-Advocate, and Post Commander. For every service to which he was detailed be prepared himself so thoroughly that he surprised his superiors in office. He had the onfidence of his Governor, and even won praise from officers in the Regular Army. His preference, however, was duty in the line, and secured release from details as soon as possible; as he was amoftions, he knew this was the only reward to promotion. He had a large and varied experience on se details, and was tried as few men are tried, and falled not. Neither bribes nor threats nor bullets made him swerve from the line of duty. Early in the service his horse fell with him or dress-parade, injuring his hip and thigh, from which he never recovered. He would not leave the service, though suffering greatly at times. For the last several years he was unable to dress himself, yat drew a pension of but a few dollars. He was s proud man, who would not accept charity, and selieved he should have been better treated by the Government for which he gave so much, without assuming the attitude of a beggar. He had been examined twice for an adequate pension, and was ordered to appear before the Examining Board at San Francisco for the third time. The trip there was too much for his strength, and he succumbed to the exertion a few days after his return. He loved to visit the Post, and was quite regular in attendance. When the weather was fine he would get out of bed and be brought in a buggy, a disance of two miles. When called on to relate experience he would draw up his tall emaciated, form by a chair, and forcibly relate his history, of which comrades never grew tired.

MILHOLLIN.-At Blaine, Wash., Nov. 10, Jonaan McC. Milhollin, aged 58. He was at work in his field plowing when a messenger came with the wa that Fort Sumter was fired upon. Calling to is brothers, who were at work near by, he said: Boys, take care of the team; Fort Sumter has en fired upon and I am going." Gathering what volunteers he could be enlisted in the 1st Minn. the first regiment to offer itself to the Government This enlistment was for three months, and at the expiration of his time he re-enlisted in Co. K. 4th Minn., that he might be with two of his brothers. After serving about two years he was discharged for disability, from which he never recovered. He was a man of rare literary and scientific abilities. and was the author of many works.

BIRD. - At Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 27, of cancer, has. L. Bird, aged 67. Comrade Bird was born at Portland, Me., his father and grandfather being old itiamen of that State, and his father was for a umber of years Keeper of the State Arsenal at Portland. He moved to South Boston, Mass., when Comrade Bird was about 12 years of age, where he had always lived until about five years ago, when he moved to Dorchester. At the breakg out of the civil war he was filled with that love f his country and his flag which had been taught im from childhood, and he enlisted in Co. D. 3d Mass. Cav., on Aug. 14, 1862, as Sergeant, and went to New Orleans with Gen. Banks. He was engaged in the siege of Port Hudson and the Red River campaign, and also in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and others at that point, in all of which he proved a brave and true soldier He served under Banks, Dudley, Canby, Grover, and was with Sheridan when he made his famous ride, and returned home at the expiration of his term of service, and was discharged May 20, 1865. He returned home in poor health, which he never fully regained, and for the past six months his sufferings had been borne with that brave, true spirit which he displayed upon the battlefield, and wit patience and trust he met the end. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and will be greatly missed in the home from which he has gone. That he had many friends and was loved by all was proved by the large number present on the day of the funeral. Comrade Bird was a worthy and honored member of John A. Andrew Post, 15, Boston, and that Post was present in large numbers. Camp 96, S. of V., performed escort duty. Comrade Bird leaves a widow and one son, a member of Camp 96. S. of V.: two little granddaughters, and two

WILLIAMS,-At Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., liams, 4th N. H., aged 48. The Home Bulletin says: He came to the Home in 1879 still suffering from a gunshot wound in the right leg, and was assigned Co. C, but soon after being admitted to the Home had to be taken to the hospital, where he remained many months. He was Captain of the Woodfin Guards, and Past Commander of Meagher Post, No. 3. For over eight years he was superintendent of the laundry, and has been a member of Co. K something over three years. Capt. Williams was troubled with lung, heart, liver, and kidney diseases, which, with rheumatism and the still run ning sore on his leg, caused him to keep in his bed early nine months out of the 12. He was a great ufferer, but bore his ailments with great fortitude combatting with death until compelled to succumi by weakness. The funeral cortege was one of the longest ever seen in this camp, hundreds of the old

soldiers uniting in paying this last tribute of repect to their old commde RAIN.-At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1892, cancer, Wm. G. Rain, Sergenut, Co. D. 5th U. S. Cav., aged 67. At the breaking out of the war he was in Texas, in the old 2d U. S. Cav., afterward the 5th. He participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, and served on Gen. Grant's escort from the time the General came East to assume entire command of the armies. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted at City Point, Va., July 1, 1864, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., July 1, 1867, by expiration term of service. He also served in Co. C. 1st U. S. Dragoons, during the Mexican war: was a member of B. F. Middleton Post, 500, and was a reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for years. He was buried from his late residence, 723/4 Lexington avenue, the Chaplain, Rev. Webster R. Maul, assisted by Commander Rev. A. Stewart Walsh,

performing the beautiful and impressive cere monies of the G.A.R. Interment at Cypress Hills DEWEES.-At Jonesville, Mich., Aug. 15, of disase contracted in rebel prisons, Jesse Dewees, Sergeant, Co. -, 55th Ohio, Comrade Dewees was captured near Bristow, Va., in September, 1863, and was taken to Libby, Beile Isle and Andersonville He escaped from the latter place three times, but was each time hunted down by men and dogs and returned to prison. He was finally exchanged, after being a prisoner over 14 months, but was more dead than alive. He never railled entirely from his starvation and hardships, and during the last three years of his life was unable to dress or undress himself. He was in receipt of \$30 per mouth pension at his death. He was a good citizen, a member of F. A. A. M., a zenious comrade of the G A.R., and, above all, a Christian. He said shortly before his death "I am glad I was able to make some small sacrifice for my country, and be-

lieve it will be accounted in righeousness. CAMPBELL -- At Kane, Pa , Nov. 23, the result of an accident, R. M. Campbell, aged 47. Comrade Campbell was in the employ of the P. & E. Railroad for 22 years, but on the morning of the 23d he was run over by a locometive and his body cut in two. He served in Co. A. 169th N. V., and he and his son attended the Washington Encumpment, was an enthusiastic Grand Army man, and at he time of his death he was Quar geant of Col. Charles Biddle Post. He was also a ember of the Odd Fellows and a Mason, and al of these organizations attended the functal, He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters. HARN,-At Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 17, Frederick

pany A, 3d Regiment National Guards, and was in Vashington with the company in September last. He was buried by Gen. Shields Post, assisted by Veteran Company A, in Union Cemetery, Comrade Hahn leaves a widow. He was well thought of by all his comrades and neighbors. DEERWESTER .- At Warsaw, Ind., Nov. 4, Wm. Deerwester, of Co. G, 65th Ind. Comrade Deerwester was wounded at Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864. He was a member of Koseiusko Post, of Warsaw, and was buried by the Post with the hon-

Hahn, Co. A, 30th N. Y., aged 52. Comrade Hahn

was a member in good standing of Gen. Shields

Post, of this city; also, a member of Veteran Com-

ors of the G.A.R., the Post attending in a body. He leaves a widow and five children, all minors. BAREE.—At Weynuwegs, Wis., Nov. 20, of diabetes, Simon Baker, aged 68. He enlisted Peb. 20, 1864, in Co. B, 14th Wis., and served until the

lose of the war, being mustered out Oct. 9, 1863, Comrade Baker was an honored member of Andrew Chambers Post, 180, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. He was buried with Grand Army honors, members from other Posts attending. His funeral was attended by a host of friends who mourn his loss. He was . widow and four children LACKEY. - At Hays City, Pa., Nov. 10, of paralysis and other complications, James Lackey, aged

84. He enlisted as a soldier Ang. 26, 1861, in Co. met with an accident that disabled him for service. and after three months spent in the hospital he was honorably discharged at Hall's Hill. He was a member of Fairbanks Post, 17, and leaves a daugh-WALEER.-At Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, of heart

disease, Harris H. Walker, aged 43. Deceased served in the Navy during the war. His death was very sudden, his dead body being found in bed. He was a member of the Kearsarge Naval Veteran Association, and Post 57, G.A.R., of Cambridge, and leaves a widow and two children. Hower. - At Mohawk, N. Y., Nov. 21, of disability contracted while in the service, Edward W. Howel, Musician, Co. B, 16th N. Y. H. A., aged 53, He was enrolled Sept. 11, 1863, and served until discharged, Aug. 21, 1865. He was a member in good standing of Chismore Post, III, Bion. He was very much interested in the last campaign, and cast his final vote for Comrade Harrison. FREEMAN .- At Parkman, O., Nov. 5, of disease contracted while in the service, - Freeman, Co. - Ohio, aged 50. He enlisted in 1861, and was Orderly for Gen. Carter during the siege of Knoxville. For the disabilities contracted in the service he was drawing a small pension. He was a memper of Newcomb Post, 564, and was its Adjutant CONNER. - At Marble Rock, Iowa, Aug. 17, James

Conner, Co. I, 11th N. Y. Cav., aged 67. He was born in Lisbon, N. Y., and was a charter member of Marble Rock Pust, 308, STEWART .- At Marble Rock, Iowa, recently, John Stewart, Co. K. 60th N. Y., aged 54. He was a native of Canada, and was a member of Marble Rock Pest, 208. He leaves a widow and one child, SHELDON.—At Chicago, Ill., recently, George S. Sheldon, Musician, Co. E. 2d R. I., aged 46. He died at his residence, 693 West Madison street, and his selections and methods he was considered a his remains were interred in the Forest Home